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SCHOOL OF VISUAL ARTS AND DANCE

PAINTING PARADISE FOR A POST-COLONIAL PACIFIC:

THE FIJIAN FRESCOES OF JEAN CHARLOT

By

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This dissertation is dedicated to Dr. Jehanne Teilhet-Fisk

Ka waihona o ka na'auao

The repository of learning

PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Jean Charlot's fresco murals in the Pacific Islands of Hawai'i and Fiji represent the work of a mature artist, one who brought to the creation of art a multicultural heritage, an international background, and a lifetime of work spanning the first seven decades of the twentieth century. The investigation into any of Charlot's Pacific artworks requires consideration of his earlier artistic "periods" in France, Mexico, and the United States. Charlot devoted his life to the creation of liturgical arts and public artworks. His investigations of art, culture, and history resulted in a wide variety of achievements in the verbal and visual arts. Charlot's frescoes are surprising in the sheer number of monumental artworks that he completed during his lifetime. Many of his fresco murals show an amazing sensitivity to local cultures, and the majority of them are still available for public viewing today. There is no doubt in my mind that Charlot was the premier muralist working in the Pacific Islands in the twentieth century.

My discussion will focus on the Fijian frescoes because of my background as a Pacific art historian and my opinion that Charlot's Fijian frescoes represent some of his best and most interesting artworks. As a student, scholar, and lecturer, I lived and worked in Hawai'i for over ten years. It was in Hawai'i that I began to appreciate Charlot's contributions to Pacific Island art, history, and culture. My first encounter with Charlot was through my research on Hawaiian body adornment in hula, as part of my Master of Arts program in art history at the University of Hawai'i at Manoa, when I discovered his rare audio-taped interview with "Auntie" Jennie Wilson, a court dancer for King David Kalakaua, the last reigning sovereign of Hawai'i. It was at that time I began to be cognizant of Charlot's artistic achievements in the Pacific, that the numerous examples of public art I had observed on the University of Hawai'i at Manoa campus and throughout the Hawaiian Islands were created by a single artist, Jean Charlot. Upon further investigation, I was surprised by the absence of scholarship on Charlot's Pacific Period, especially considering his work in Hawai'i for thirty years, where he created numerous visual and verbal artworks addressing Hawaiian cultural themes. I

iv

was intrigued initially by Charlot's Fijian frescoes because they seemed to be relatively unknown, even to many of the scholars who were aware of his work in Hawai'i. The more I learned about Charlot's Fijian frescoes, the more I realized how important they were, and continue to be, in the history of Pacific Island art.

My research on, as well as the subsequent restoration of, Jean Charlot's Fijian frescoes was accomplished, in part, thanks to generous grants from the Jean Charlot Foundation, Florida State University and private donors, particularly Diana and Jim Barickman, Trude and Charles Espinoza, and Richard and Janet Kluxdal. These monies helped to pay for my on-site research in Hawai'i and Fiji. I offer my gratitude to all the Charlot Family, especially to John P. Charlot, for allowing me access and permission to publish materials from the Jean Charlot Collection and Estate, for his "mural tour," and for sharing his insights into his father's artworks, and to Martin Charlot, for sharing his technical knowledge of fresco, for permission to photograph and reproduce his father's artworks residing in his private collection, and for his time and energy as our leader in "team fresco."

In Hawai'i, I wish to extend my thanks to Nancy Morris for her assistance in my research, for sharing her knowledge and ideas about Hawaiian muralists, and for her editorial comments. I would also like to thank Bronwen Solyom of the Jean Charlot Collection and the staff at the Pacific Collection at Hamilton Library at the University of Hawai'i at Manoa for all their help with my archival research. I offer my appreciation to the many friends of Jean Charlot who shared their time and thoughts with me: in Hawai'i, Monsignor Daniel Devor, Cobey Black and Barbara Pirie; and, in Fiji, Weetie Watson, Judy and David Zundel, Pat Watson, and Beverly McElrath. In Hawai'i, I would also like to thank the Richardson family and Kahua Ranch for allowing me to photograph Charlot's fresco, *The Holy Family*. In Hawai'i, a special *mahalo* (thanks) to Evelyn Giddings for giving me my first lesson in fresco technique and to Matauma Alisa for allowing me to listen to his interview with Nancy Morris, where he shared his insights in regards to Pacific Island muralists.

In Fiji, *vinaka vaka levu* (a big thank you) to the Catholic Church, especially Archbishop Petero Mataca, the staff of Nicolas House, Suva, and Father Eremodo

۷

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I would like to acknowledge all who assisted with the restoration of Charlot's Fijian frescoes. As part of an effort to conserve the paintings, I worked in various capacities and in conjunction with the Fiji government, especially with Sivia Qoro, who, at the time, was the Director of Women, Culture, and Heritage for the Ministry of Culture and Heritage. In the Ra district, Viti Levu, I wish to thank the Catholic Church; the staff of the Rakiraki Hotel; the students in the carpentry course of Summer 2001 at Nakauvadra High School; local business and citizens of the Ra District, Fiji, especially the late Tui Navitilevu Ratu Bolobolo. A special thank you to the Jean Charlot Foundation, John Charlot, Martin Charlot, and the Charlot family, and friends of the Charlots, particularly Weetie Watson. Through my own efforts and with the assistance of the above- mentioned people and institutions, I was able to organize, fund, participate in and witness the complete restoration of the frescoes during my last trip to Fiji in June-July 2001. The project included the partial restoration of the deteriorating church building that houses the frescoes, particularly the repair to doors and windows with the addition of screens to keep out birds and bugs. The cleaning and conserving of the paintings was headed by Martin Charlot, who trained "team fresco," a group of "hard working souls" that included myself, Kawena Charlot, and a number of local Fijians: Etuate Naucukidi Katalau, Sr. Udite Ratawake, Sakiusa Nawea, Adi Akisi Ramasina,

vi

Lani Buadromo, Sirilo Rakesa, Samuela Vanini, and Sevuloni Vanavana. We all worked tirelessly for over one month to finish the project. The entire project was successful in completing not only the goals of conserving the paintings, but also in renewing the interest of the public both locally and nationally. Additionally, the project generated interest in the artist of the frescoes, and a memorial service was held to honor the artist on 22 June 2001. The memorial service marked the first shared service between Fijian Methodists and Catholics in the District of Ra.

The format of this manuscript has undergone many changes during its production. A special thanks to my late advisor, Jehanne Teilhet-Fisk, for her inspiration and comments on my first completed draft. For their support, I would like to thank the Art Department at Florida State University, Tallahassee, especially Paula Gerson, and to my committee members Kathryn Josserand, Robert Newman, Daniel Pullen, and Tatiana Flores. I would like to acknowledge those persons who contributed to the completed manuscript. For their editorial comments, a special thanks to Kathryn Josserand, John P. Charlot, Nancy Morris, Tatiana Flores, Janet Kluxdal, Melissa Klarr, and James E. Marchwick. I am grateful to Diana Roman for providing English translations of the Spanish publications about Charlot. The visuals for this text were made possible thanks to Jesse Ulrick and Jana Jandrokovic who contributed their photographic and graphic skills. Finally, an enormous thank you for the endless love, constant support, and patience offered to me by my family, especially my mother, Melissa Klarr, my husband, James E. Marchwick, and my son John Kawaiokeola Klarr Marchwick.

vii

TABLE OF CONTENTS

List of Illustrationsx
Fijian Glossaryxx
Hawaiian Glossaryxxii
Abstractxxiii
Introduction1
Chapter One Review of Literature and Source Materials13
Chapter Two Jean Charlot and Local Cultures: The Formation of a Religious and Artistic Ideology29
Chapter Three Jean Charlot in the Pacific Islands and His Creation of a Visual Language48
Chapter Four Jean Charlot's Fresco Technique
Chapter Five Jean Charlot's Fijian Frescoes: Background, Commission, and Technique97
Chapter Six Jean Charlot's Fijian Frescoes: A Vision and a Visual Language
Summary and Discussion253
Postscript258
Appendix A Jean Charlot's Frescoes and Hawai'i Murals260
Appendix B Jean Charlot's Fijian Oils266
Appendix C Jean Charlot's Fijian Prints270
Appendix D Jean Charlot's Preparatory Drawings272

Apper	ndix E	
	Keoni Kalo, mele inoa	
	(Jean Charlot, Hawaiian name chant)	.275
Apper	ndix F Quotes from the Guest Registry 1962-2001	
	St. Francis Xavier Catholic Church, Naiserelagi, Fiji	276
Apper	ndix G	
	Copyright Permission	.278
Apper	ndix H	
	Human Subjects Committee Approval Letters	.279
	Consent Sample Form	.281
	Consent Forms	.282
Refere	ences	.303
Biogra	aphical Sketch	314

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS*

*Many of the illustrations have watermarks located in either top or bottom corners. Watermarks are not part of the original image or artwork. Watermarks have been added to the original illustration to protect the copyright of the images on the Internet. Watermarks appear in the illustrations as a transparent set of initials that indicate the collection, private owner and/or photographer who holds copyright to the image. Illustrations with no watermarks mean the copyright is held by another party outside of those listed below. Abbreviations used in the watermarks are as follows:

JCC	Jean Charlot Collection, Hamilton Library, University of Hawai'i at Manoa,
	Honolulu, Hawai'i.
CKK	Caroline Katherine Klarr
JJU	Jesse James Ulrick
JJ	Jana Jandrokovic
MC	Martin Charlot

Introduction

Illustration 1.1. Map of Viti Levu, Fiji Islands. Courtesy of Jean Charlot Collection, University of Hawai'i-Manoa, Honolulu, Hawai'i
Illustration 1.2. Jean Charlot in front of <i>masi</i> (Fijian bark cloth), Naiserelagi, Fiji. Courtesy of Jean Charlot Collection, University of Hawai'i-Manoa, Honolulu, Hawai'i11
Illustration 1.3. Interior view of Jean Charlot's fresco murals, St. Francis Xavier's Catholic Church, Naiserelagi, Fiji. Photo by Jesse Ulrick, September 2002. Collection of Caroline Klarr

Chapter Two

Illustration 2.1. <i>The Massacre in the Main Temple</i> , Jean Charlot, fresco painting, 1923, <i>Escuela Nacional Preparatoria</i> , Mexico City, Mexico. Courtesy of Jean Charlot Collection, University of Hawai'i- Manoa, Honolulu, Hawai'i.	46
Illustration 2.2. <i>First Fall</i> , Jean Charlot. Photo Jana Jandrokovic. Collection of Caroline Klarr. Line drawing published in <u>Jean Charlot's</u> <u>Prints: A Catalogue Raisonné</u> , edited by Peter Morse, (Honolulu: University of Hawai'i Press and the Jean Charlot Foundation, 1976), Illustration 521, 286.	47

Chapter Three

Illustration 3.1. The Chief's Canoe, Jean Charlot, fresco, 1956,

Honolulu Convention Center, Honolulu, Hawai'i. Photo Caroline Klarr
Illustration 3.2. <i>Night Hula,</i> Jean Charlot, ceramic tile mural 9 X 15 feet. This mural was installed originally at the Tradewind Apartments, Waikiki, Honolulu, Hawai'i. October 1961. Technician: Isami Enomoto. This mural was restored and reinstalled in 2003 at Saunders Hall at the University of Hawai'i-Manoa, Honolulu, Hawai'i. Courtesy of Jean Charlot Collections, University of Hawai'i-Manoa, Honolulu, Hawai'i
Illustration 3.3. <i>Fiji War Dance</i> , color linoleum cut, Jean Charlot, 1971 (Morse, Illustration 637, 364). Photo Jana Jandrokovic. Collection of Caroline Klarr
Illustration 3.4. <i>Kawa Ceremony: Pouring Water</i> , serigraph, Jean Charlot, 1973 (Morse, Illustration 700, 419). Photo Jana Jandrokovic. Collection of Martin Charlot
Illustration 3.5. <i>Qaravi Yaqona: Kava Ceremony. Kei Viti:</i> <i>Melanesian Images. Five Lithographs in Color</i> . By Jean Charlot, printed by Lynton Kistler, 1978 (Morse, Illustration 726, 10). Photo Jana Jandrokovic. Collection Martin Charlot
Illustration 3.6. <i>On the go Fiji</i> , lithograph, Jean Charlot, 1978 (Morse, <u>Supplement</u> , Illustration 750, 20). Photo Jana Jandrokovic. Collection Martin Charlot
Illustration 3.7. <i>Yellow Christ</i> , Paul Gauguin, 1889 as published in Debora Silverman, <u>Van Gogh and Gauguin: The Search for Sacred Art</u> (New York: Farrar, Straus, and Giroux, 2000), Illustration 118, 280
Illustration 3.8. <i>Ia Orana Maria</i> , Paul Gauguin, 1891, as published in <u>Gauguin: The Quest for Paradise</u> , Franciose Cachin (New York: Harry N. Abrahms, 1990), 75
Illustration 3.9. <i>Nativity at the Ranch</i> , Jean Charlot, fresco, 1953, Kahua Ranch, North Kohala, Hawai'i. Photo Caroline Klarr
Illustration 3.10. Jean Charlot with Hawaiian drum, <i>hula pahu</i> , Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum, Honolulu, Hawai'i. Courtesy of Jean Charlot Collection, University of Hawai'i-Manoa, Honolulu, Hawai'i
Illustration 3.11. <i>Hula Ki'i</i> , Jean Charlot, cover illustration of <u>Two Hawaiian Plays: Hawaiian English</u> (Honolulu: privately published, 1976). Courtesy of Jean Charlot Collection, University of Hawai'i-Manoa, Honolulu, Hawai'i

Chapter Four

Illustration 4.1. Detail of brushwork, <i>The Annunciation</i> , Jean Charlot, fresco, 1962-63, St. Francis Xavier's Catholic Church, Naiserelagi, Fiji. Photo Caroline Klarr, June 2001
Chapter Five
Illustration 5.1. <i>Black Christ and Worshipers</i> , Jean Charlot, fresco, triptych, 1962, St. Francis Xavier's Catholic Church, Naiserelagi, Fiji. Photo Jesse Ulrick, September 2002. Collection of Caroline Klarr
Illustration 5.2. <i>St. Joseph's Workshop</i> , Jean Charlot, fresco, 1962-1963, altar panel, east transept, St. Francis Xavier's Catholic Church, Naiserelagi, Fiji. Photo Jesse Ulrick, September 2002. Collection of Caroline Klarr
Illustration 5.3. <i>The Annunciation</i> , Jean Charlot, fresco, 1962-1963, altar panel, west transept, St. Francis Xavier's Catholic Church, Naiserelagi, Fiji. Photo Jesse Ulrick, September 2002. Collection of Caroline Klarr
Illustration 5.4. Jean Charlot working on <i>Black Christ</i> , 1962, Naiserelagi, Fiji. Original photo Martin Charlot. Courtesy of Jean Charlot Collection, University of Hawai'i-Manoa, Honolulu, Hawai'i
Illustration 5.5. Exterior of St. Francis Xavier's Catholic Church, Naiserelagi, Fiji. Photo Caroline Klarr, July 2001
Illustration 5.6. <i>The Compassionate Christ</i> , Jean Charlot, fresco, 1958, altar panel, St. Catherine's Catholic Church, Kapa'a, Kaua'i, Hawai'i. Courtesy of Jean Charlot Collection, University of Hawai'i-Manoa, Honolulu, Hawai'i119
Illustration 5.7. Jean Charlot, mural cartoon of Selestino Koloaia. Jean Charlot Collection, University of Hawai'i-Manoa, Honolulu, Hawai'i. Photo Caroline Klarr120
Illustration 5.8. Pencil sketch of Petero Mataca, example of Jean Charlot's graphing technique. Fiji sketchbooks, Jean Charlot Collection, University of Hawai'i-Manoa, Honolulu, Hawai'i. Photo Caroline Klarr
Illustration 5.9. Pencil sketch study for Fijian (left) panel, <i>Black Christ and Worshipers</i> triptych, Fiji sketchbooks, Jean Charlot Collection, University of Hawai'i-Manoa, Honolulu, Hawai'i.

Photo Caroline Klarr12	2
Illustration 5.10. Pencil sketch study for Indo-Fijian (right) panel, <i>Black Christ and Worshipers</i> triptych, Fiji sketchbooks, Jean Charlot Collection, University of Hawai'i-Manoa, Honolulu, Hawai'i. Photo Caroline Klarr123	
Illustration 5.11. Franz Glinserer mixing mortar, St. Francis Xavier Catholic Mission, Naiserelagi, Fiji. Courtesy of Jean Charlot Collection, University of Hawai'i-Manoa, Honolulu, Hawai'i124	
Illustration 5.12. Detail of <i>trompe l'oeil</i> from <i>St. Joseph's Workshop</i> , east transept, Jean Charlot, fresco, 1962-63, altar panel, St. Francis Xavier's Catholic Church, Naiserelagi, Fiji. Photo Caroline Klarr, June 2001	
Illustration 5.13. Photo reproduction of Jean Charlot's Christmas card to Zohmah 1962. Charlot Family Albums, January 1962- January 1963, "Weddings," "Fiji," Jean Charlot Collection, University of Hawai'i-Manoa, Honolulu, Hawai'i126	6
Chapter Six	
Illustration 6.1. Diagram of interior of church building, St. Francis Xavier's Catholic Church, Naiserelagi, Fiji. Courtesy of Etuate Katalau192	
Illustration 6.2. View of Viti Levu Bay from church grounds, St. Francis Xavier's Catholic Mission, Naiserelagi, Fiji. Photo Caroline Klarr, June 2001	3
Illustration 6.3. Interior view of the church nave with mats, St. Francis Xavier's Catholic Church, Naiserelagi, Fiji. Photo Caroline Klarr, June 2001	ŀ
Illustration 6.4. Jean Charlot's signature and date on left panel, <i>Black Christ and Worshipers</i> , Jean Charlot, fresco, 1962, St. Francis Xavier's Catholic Church, Naiserelagi, Fiji. Photo Caroline Klarr, June 2001	5
Illustration 6.5. Franz Wasner's signature below biretta, right panel, <i>Black Christ and Worshipers</i> , Jean Charlot, fresco, 1962, St. Francis Xavier's Catholic Church, Naiserelagi, Fiji. Photo Caroline Klarr, June 2001	5
Illustration 6.6. Jean Charlot's signature on <i>St. Joseph's Workshop</i> , east transept, Jean Charlot, fresco, 1963, St. Francis Xavier's Catholic Church, Naiserelagi, Fiji. Photo Caroline Klarr, June 2001	,
Illustration 6.7. Jean Charlot's signature on <i>The Annunciation</i> , west transept, Jean Charlot, fresco, 1963, St. Francis Xavier's	

Catholic Church, Naiserelagi, Fiji. Photo Caroline Klarr, June 2001198
Illustration 6.8. <i>Yaqona</i> and breadfruit leaves, detail of central panel, <i>Black Christ and Worshipers</i> , Jean Charlot, fresco, 1962, St. Francis Xavier's Catholic Church, Naiserelagi, Fiji. Photo Jesse Ulrick, September 2002. Collection of Caroline Klarr
Illustration 6.9. <i>Uto</i> and sacred heart, detail of central panel, <i>Black Christ and Worshipers</i> , Jean Charlot, fresco, 1962, St. Francis Xavier's Catholic Church, Naiserelagi, Fiji. Photo Jesse Ulrick, September 2002. Collection of Caroline Klarr
Illustration 6. 10. Fijian (left) panel of triptych, <i>Black Christ and Worshipers</i> , Jean Charlot, fresco, 1962, St. Francis Xavier's Catholic Church, Naiserelagi, Fiji. Photo Jesse Ulrick, September 2002. Collection of Caroline Klarr
Illustration 6.11. Indo-Fijian (right) panel of triptych, <i>Black</i> <i>Christ and Worshipers</i> , Jean Charlot, fresco, 1962, St. Francis Xavier's Catholic Church, Naiserelagi, Fiji. Photo Jesse Ulrick, September 2002. Collection of Caroline Klarr
Illustration 6.12. St. Peter Chanel and Fijian war club, detail of Fijian (left) panel, <i>Black Christ and Worshipers</i> , Jean Charlot, fresco, 1962, St. Francis Xavier's Catholic Church, Naiserelagi, Fiji. Photo Jesse Ulrick, September 2002. Collection of Caroline Klarr
Illustration 6.13. Jean Charlot sketching Peter Chanel statue at St. Francis Xavier's Catholic Church, 1962. Original photo Martin Charlot. Charlot Family Album, January 1962- January 1963, "Weddings, Fiji," Jean Charlot Collection, University of Hawai'i- Manoa, Honolulu, Hawai'i
Illustration 6.14. Jean Charlot, sketch of <i>kia kawa</i> or ceremonial club, Fiji sketchbooks, Jean Charlot Collection, University of Hawai'i-Manoa, Honolulu, Hawai'i. Photo Caroline Klarr
Illustration 6.15. Jean Charlot, sketch of <i>waka</i> or war club, Fiji sketchbooks, Jean Charlot Collection, University of Hawai'i-Manoa, Honolulu, Hawai'i. Photo Caroline Klarr
Illuatration 6.16. Portrait of Fijian priest, detail of Fijian (left) panel of triptych, <i>Black Christ and Worshipers</i> , Jean Charlot, fresco, 1962, St. Francis Xavier's Catholic Church, Naiserelagi, Fiji. Photo Jesse Ulrick, September 2002. Collection of Caroline Klarr
Illustration 6.17. Archbishop Petero Mataca with <i>tabua</i> or whale's tooth offering, Fiji. Courtesy of Archbishop Petero Mataca, Nicolas House, Suva, Fiji

Illustration 6.18. St. Francis Xavier, detail of Indo-Fijian (right) panel, <i>Black Christ and Worshipers</i> , Jean Charlot, fresco, 1962, St. Francis Xavier's Catholic Church, Naiserelagi, Fiji. Photo Jesse Ulrick, September 2002. Collection of Caroline Klarr20	09
Illustration 6.19. <i>St. Francis Xavier</i> , Gesu, 1583, as published in <u>The Face of the Saints</u> , Wilhelm Schamoni, translated by Anne Fremantle (New York: Pantheon Books,1947), 131. The book and sketches are currently housed in the Jean Charlot Collection, University of Hawai'i-Manoa, Honolulu, Hawai'i21	10
Illustration 6.20. Photo of Monsignor Franz Wasner posing for Jean Charlot. Original photo Martin Charlot. Charlot Family Album, January 1962-January 1963, "Weddings, Fiji," Jean Charlot Collection, University of Hawai'i-Manoa, Honolulu, Hawai'i2 [.]	11
Illustration 6.21. Teresia Tinai in front of <i>Black Christ and</i> <i>Worshipers</i> , Jean Charlot, fresco, 1962, St. Francis Xavier's Catholic Church, Naiserelagi, Fiji. Photo Caroline Klarr, October 1999	12
Illustration 6.22. Fijian school girl at far left, detail of Fijian (left) panel, <i>Black Christ and Worshipers</i> , Jean Charlot, fresco, 1962, St. Francis Xavier's Catholic Church, Naiserelagi, Fiji. Photo Jesse Ulrick, September 2002. Collection of Caroline Klarr	213
Illustration 6.23. Portrait of Fijian woman with mat, detail of Fijian (left) panel, <i>Black Christ and Worshipers</i> , St. Francis Xavier's Catholic Church, Naiserelagi, Fiji. Jean Charlot, fresco, 1962. Photo Jesse Ulrick, September 2002. Collection of Caroline Klarr	214
Illustration 6.24. Maria Gemma with mats, residence, Naiserelagi, Fiji. Photo Caroline Klarr, October 1999. Maria Gemma died in Spring of 2002 at Naiserelagi, Fiji2 ⁻	15
Illustration 6.25. <i>Tali Ibe: Weaving Mats. Kei Viti: Melanesian</i> <i>Images. Five Lithographs in Color</i> . By Jean Charlot, printed by Lynton Kistler, 1978. Photo Jana Jandrokovic. Collection Martin Charlot	16
Illustration 6.26. Portrait of Fijian man with <i>tabua</i> or whale's tooth offering, detail of Fijian (left) panel, <i>Black Christ and Worshipers</i> , Jean Charlot, fresco, 1962, St. Francis Xavier's Catholic Church, Naiserelagi, Fiji. Photo Jesse Ulrick, September 2002. Collection of Caroline Klarr	217

Illustration 6.27. Selestino Naucukidi Koloaia, Rokovuaka

village, Ra District, Fiji. Photo Caroline Klarr, October 1999218
Illustration 6.28. Indo-Fijian woman with garland, detail of Indo-Fijian (right) panel, <i>Black Christ and Worshipers</i> , Jean Charlot, fresco,1962, St. Francis Xavier's Catholic Church, Naiserelagi, Fiji. Photo Jesse Ulrick, September 2002. Collection of Caroline Klarr
Illustration 6.29. Postcard of Kamehameha statue adorned with garlands (<i>lei</i>), Honolulu, Hawai'i. Garlands were also appropriate offerings for indigenous deities in the Pacific Islands, Asia, and Mexico
Illustration 6.30. Portrait of Indo-Fijian farmer, detail of Indo-Fijian (right) panel, <i>Black Christ and Worshipers</i> , Jean Charlot, fresco, 1962, St. Francis Xavier's Catholic Church, Naiserelagi, Fiji. Photo Jesse Ulrick, September 2002. Collection of Caroline Klarr
Illustration 6.31. Indo-Fijian altar boy on far right, detail of Indo-Fijian (right) panel, <i>Black Christ and Worshipers</i> , Jean Charlot, fresco, 1962, St. Francis Xavier's Catholic Church, Naiserelagi, Fiji. Photo Jesse Ulrick, September 2002. Collection of Caroline Klarr
Illustration 6.32. Narendra, Naiserelagi, Fiji. Photo Caroline Klarr, October 1999
Illustration 6.33. <i>Tabua</i> or whale tooth offering, detail of Fijian (left) panel, <i>Black Christ and Worshipers</i> , Jean Charlot, fresco, 1962, St. Francis Xavier's Catholic Church, Naiserelagi, Fiji. Photo Jesse Ulrick, September 2002. Collection of Caroline Klarr
Illustration 6.34. Fijian man (Mr. Lagilevu) with <i>sevusevu</i> , Naiserelagi, Fiji. Photo Caroline Klarr, July 2001
Illustration 6.35. <i>Tanoa</i> and <i>bilo</i> with background of <i>yaqona</i> leaves, detail of central panel, <i>Black Christ and Worshipers</i> , Jean Charlot, fresco, 1962, St. Francis Xavier's Catholic Church, Naiserelagi, Fiji. Photo Jesse Ulrick, September 2002. Collection of Caroline Klarr
Illustration 6.36. Brass bowl and plumes of smoke, detail of central panel, <i>Black Christ and Worshipers</i> , Jean Charlot, fresco, 1962, St. Francis Xavier's Catholic Church, Naiserelagi, Fiji. Photo Jesse Ulrick, September 2002. Collection of Caroline Klarr
Illustration 6.37. Black Christ, central panel, <i>Black Christ and Worshipers</i> , Jean Charlot, fresco, 1962, St. Francis Xavier's Catholic Church, Naiserelagi, Fiji. Photo Jesse Ulrick, September

2002. Collection of Caroline Klarr
Illustration 6.38. Charcoal study of the Black Christ, Charlot Family Album, January 1962- January 1963, "Weddings, Fiji," Jean Charlot Collection, University of Hawai'i-Manoa, Honolulu, Hawai'i
Illustration 6.39. Black Christ, black and brown crayon, 116 x 35 inches, scroll mount. (JCC.DM1962.1). Courtersy of Jean Charlot Collection, University of Hawai'i-Manoa, Honolulu, Hawai'i. Photo Caroline Klarr
Illustration 6.40. Black Christ figure, detail of central panel, <i>Black Christ and Worshipers</i> , Jean Charlot, fresco, 1962, St. Francis Xavier's Catholic Church, Naiserelagi, Fiji. Photo Jesse Ulrick, September 2002. Collection of Caroline Klarr
Illustration 6.41. Christ's face, detail of central panel, <i>Black</i> <i>Christ and Worshipers</i> , Jean Charlot, fresco, 1962, St. Francis Xavier's Catholic Church, Naiserelagi, Fiji. Photo Jesse Ulrick, September 2002. Collection of Caroline Klarr
Illustration 6.42. Self-portrait of artist with extrapolated heart, Station XII, <i>Chemin de Croix</i> , Stations of the Cross, wood-block print, Jean Charlot, 1918-1920. Reprint edition 1978. Photo Jana Jandrokovic. Collection Martin Charlot
Illustration 6.43. Sacred Heart in <i>Image d'Epinal</i> . Courtesy of Jean Charlot Collection, University of Hawai'i-Manoa, Honolulu, Hawai'i. Photo Tricia Allen234
Illustration 6.44. <i>Sacred Heart.</i> Ceramic Statue. Jean Charlot, 1969. St. William's Church, Hanalei, Kaua'i, Hawai'i. Photo Caroline Klarr, March 2001235
Illustration 6.45. Loincloth, Black Christ figure, detail of central panel, <i>Black Christ and Worshipers</i> , Jean Charlot, fresco, 1962, St. Francis Xavier's Catholic Church, Naiserelagi, Fiji. Photo Jesse Ulrick, September 2002. Collection of Caroline Klarr
Illustration 6.46. <i>Ali'i Nui</i> (High Chief), Jean Charlot, 1971, ceramic sculpture, 9-1/2 feet high, Ala Moana Hotel, Honolulu, Hawai'i. Photo Caroline Klarr, April 2001
Illustration 6.47. Sugar cane breaking ground line, detail of Indo-Fijian (right) panel, <i>Black Christ and Worshipers</i> , Jean Charlot, fresco, 1962, St. Francis Xavier's Catholic Church, Naiserelagi, Fiji. Photo Jesse Ulrick, September 2002. Collection of Caroline Klarr

Illustration 6.48. Breadfruit leaves anthropomorphized in the shape of Noh masks, detail of Indo-Fijian (right) panel, <i>Black Christ and Worshipers</i> , Jean Charlot, fresco, 1962, St. Francis Xavier's Catholic Church, Naiserelagi, Fiji. Photo Jesse Ulrick, September 2002. Collection of Caroline Klarr	239
Illustration 6.49. José Guadalupe Posada, <i>Verdadero Retrato del Señor del Hospital</i> (The Portrait of the Lord of the Hospital). Courtesy of Jean Charlot Collections, University of Hawai'i-Manoa, Honolulu, Hawai'i. Published in <u>José Guadalupe Posada: My Mexico</u> , edited by Tom Klobe (Honolulu: University of Hawai'i Art Gallery, 2001), 64-65.	240
Illustration 6.50. Black Christ of Mérida. Photo reproduction courtesy of John P. Charlot	241
Illustration 6.51. Sacred Grotto with spring dedicated to the Virgin Mary, located at base of Navunibitu Hill, Naiserelagi, Fiji. Photo Caroline Klarr, October 1999	242
Illustration 6.52. Statue of the Virgin Mary on altar in grotto at base of Navunibitu Hill, Naiserelagi, Fiji. Photo Caroline Klarr, October 1999	243
Illustration 6.53. Father Eremodo Muavesi, Naiserelagi, Fiji. Photo Caroline Klarr, July 2001	244
Illustration 6.54. Father Eremodo Muavesi, offering Mass, Jean and Zohmah Charlot Memorial Service, 22 June 2001, St. Francis Xavier Catholic Church, Naiserelagi, Fiji. Photo Caroline Klarr	245
Illustration 6.55. Father Eremodo Muavesi's clerical robe with <i>tanoa</i> (<i>yaqona</i> bowl) and cross. Photo Caroline Klarr, July 2001, Naiserelagi, Fiji	246
Illustration 6.56. Signpost off King's Road marking road up to "Black Christ," St. Francis Xavier's Catholic Mission, Naiserelagi, Fiji. Photo Caroline Klarr, October 1999	247
Illustration 6.57. Etuate Naucukidi Katalau, carpenter (<i>matai</i>) from Rakiraki village, at work on building restoration, St. Francis Xavier's Catholic Church, Naiserelagi, Fiji. Photo Caroline Klarr, June 2001	248
Illustration 6.58. Sakiusa Vedewaqa with wife, Emele Sevu, in Rakiraki Village, Fiji. Photo Caroline Klarr, June 2001	249

Illustration 6.59. Sakaraia Tabala at home with grandchildren, Pita and Toni, Rakiraki village, Fiji. Photo Caroline Klarr, June 2001	250
Illustration 6. 60. Sundar Lal with wife, Maya Wati, at Rakiraki Hotel, Rakiraki, Fiji. Photo Caroline Klarr, June 2001	.251
Illustration 6.61. <i>Black Christ and Worshipers</i> with <i>masi</i> (Fijian bark cloth), St. Francis Xavier's Catholic Church, Naiserelagi, Fiji. Courtesy of Jean Charlot Collection,	
University of Hawai'i-Manoa, Honolulu, Hawai'i	.252

FIJIAN GLOSSARY

Fijian forms are cited according to <u>A New Fijian Dictionary</u>, edited by A. Capell, unless marked with an asterik which indicates Fijian forms are not listed in Capell and are cited according to my on-site research in the Ra district, Viti Levu, Fiji.

FIJIAN*	ENGLISH
bilo	serving cup
ibe	mats
ika	fish
i yau	woman's cultural wealth
kilikili	small stones
lali	native wooden drum
magimagi	sennit cord on tanoa
magiti	food, food offerings, feast
mana	divine or intrinsic power
manu	bird
masi	bark cloth
matai	one skilled in a thing; native carpenter
meke	performance to music, dance
meke iri	fan dance
meke i wau	dance with war club
meke ni yaqona	movement system accompanying formal serving of <i>yaqona.</i>
qaravi yaqona	to look after the serving of <i>yaqona</i>
tabua	whale's tooth
tali	to plait, weave
tanoa	serving bowl for <i>yaqona</i> or <i>kava</i>

ti*	plant
sasa	indigenous whisk broom
sere	informal music and dance
sevusevu	ceremonial presentational gift of <i>yaqona</i>
sulu	lower body cover
tabu	restricted, taboo
uto	breadfruit
vaka vini vinaka*	good-bye, thank you ceremony
vanua	land, region, place
veqaravi*	welcoming ceremony
νοΐνοΐ	pandanas mat
vonu	turtle
waka	root
yaqona	ceremonial drink of native pepper root

HAWAIIAN GLOSSARY

HAWAIIAN*

ENGLISH

Hawaiian forms are cited according to <u>Hawaiian-English Dictionary</u>, edited by Mary Kawena Pukui and Samuel Elbert (Honolulu: University of Hawai'i Press, 1986).

'aina	land
ali'i	nobility, chief
ali'i nui	high chief
haole	any foreigner
hula	Hawaiian performance art and dance
hula ki'i	puppet hula
kaona	veiled meanings
kapa	native barkcloth
kapu	restricted, taboo
kava	ceremonial drink of native pepper root, *generic name in Polynesia
kupa	native to the land
kupa malihini	native to the land stranger, foreigner
malihini	stranger, foreigner
malihini mana	stranger, foreigner divine or intrinsic power
malihini mana manu	stranger, foreigner divine or intrinsic power bird
malihini mana manu mele	stranger, foreigner divine or intrinsic power bird chant, song
malihini mana manu mele mele inoa	stranger, foreigner divine or intrinsic power bird chant, song name chant, song
malihini mana manu mele mele inoa nui	stranger, foreigner divine or intrinsic power bird chant, song name chant, song big
malihini mana manu mele mele inoa nui pahu	stranger, foreigner divine or intrinsic power bird chant, song name chant, song big drum flower, lover, community,

ABSTRACT

This dissertation examines the altar murals created by Jean Charlot at St. Francis Xavier's Catholic Mission, Naiserelagi village, Ra District, Fiji Islands. The church houses three of Charlot's frescoes, a triptych over the main altar and single panels over each of the two transept altars. Painted between October 1962 and January 1963, the central triptych, *The Black Christ and Worshipers*, measures ten by thirty feet and features a crucified Black Christ, while the side panels depict full body portraits of indigenous Fijians and Indo-Fijians presenting culturally appropriate offerings to Christ. The two side altar panels, *St. Joseph's Workshop* and *The Annunciation*, each measure ten by twelve feet.

During his lifetime, 1898-1979, Charlot refined his knowledge of the fresco technique and painted murals at forty-five different sites in Mexico, the United States, and the Pacific Islands of Hawai'i and Fiji.¹ I concentrate on Charlot's contributions as a mature artist by focusing on his little-known liturgical frescoes in Fiji. This text is the first serious academic study to document the history, social contexts, and commission of any of his frescoes in the Pacific Islands. Through my investigation, I demonstrate how his later Pacific works expressed relationships with local cultures and drew from his earlier experiences in France and Mexico. I explore the relationship that developed among artist, artwork, and audience. I argue that Charlot conceptualized his artistic works as "signs" that operated within both aesthetic and communication systems cross-culturally. I reconfigure signs within their cultural contexts to determine meaning from both the synchronic perspective of the artist, as well as a diachronic and multicultural perspective based on the three cultural groups who compose the major audience, Fijian, Indo-Fijian, and European. I address the history of liturgical art in the twentieth century by offering

xxiii

the first scholarly text to document thoroughly a major art form, Charlot's "Black Christ," in the syncretistic traditions of the Catholic Church as experienced in the Pacific Islands/Fiji.

Charlot's Fijian frescoes embodied ideas integral to the future of the Catholic Church. In his Fijian murals, Charlot's incoporated local models, indigenous objects, and native flora, capturing the religious climate of the early 1960s and the changes brought about by Vatican II, changes that sought to define the future direction of the Church in relation to indigenous cultures in mission areas. While not overtly political, these ideas led to liberation theological movements, especially, Black theology, and, as such, advocated socio-political independence. As a colonized nation, Fiji's future in the 1960s depended on indigenous representation and self-determination. Charlot's *Black Christ*, with its native savior as the head of the Church, symbolized Fijian leadership and, by extension, sovereignty.

Although Charlot's Fijian frescoes were a liturgical commission, the illustration of Fijian Black Christ triptych articulated post-colonial values. A public artwork, the Fijian frescoes transcended time, ethnic, and religious boundaries, extending even into the realms of national society. As a citizen of the United States, Charlot had pledged his belief in "one people under God." In his Fijian triptych, he promoted the idea of the "peace of God" and a universal humanity by presenting the diversity of creation; he painted the major ethnic groups of Fiji, native Fijian and Indo-Fijian, coming together as equals, regardless of social status, cultural background, or ethnicity. In Fiji, as in Hawai'i, Charlot's murals implicitly empowered Pacific Islanders through his monumental public images. He depicted local peoples within their cultural contexts and represented them as equals, not only in the eyes of God, but also in the eyes of the colonialists who dominated them. In his Fijian frescoes, Charlot painted a Fijian Black Christ and a natural "Paradise" for an audience of viewers in a post-colonial Pacific.

Endnotes

1 Zohmah Charlot, <u>Jean Charlot Books, Portfolios, Writings, Murals</u> (Honolulu: Private printing, 1986). Appendix 1. Jean Charlot's Fresco Murals.